

V. Working Plans.

A. CONTROL IN THE PREPARATION OF WORKING PLANS—*concluded.*

181. The organization of the forests containing teak is obviously of considerably more importance than that of the forests in which teak is wanting or poorly represented, and should be taken in hand first, and in times of financial pressure and stagnation of the trade in timber the outlay on feeder roads and similar works of development must be restricted to works of which the direct and immediate profit can be conclusively demonstrated.*

Selection of areas to be first taken in hand.

181a. Copies of all working plans also control forms of all working plans should be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Forests (care of the Imperial Superintendent of Working Plans, Dehara Dun) for information and record.†

Submission of working plans and control forms to Inspector-General of forests.

B. Rules to be followed in framing Working Plans.

182. (i) The Working Plan Report shall as far as possible be drawn up in the following form :—

General rules for the preparation of working plans.

INTRODUCTION.

Part I.

SUMMARY OF FACTS ON WHICH THE PROPOSALS ARE BASED.

Description of the Tract dealt with.

Name and situation.
 Configuration of the ground.
 Underlying rock and soil.
 Climate.
 Agricultural customs and wants of the population.

The Composition and Condition of the Forests.

Distribution and area.
 State of the boundaries.
 Legal position.
 Rights.
 Composition and condition of the crop.
 Injuries to which the crop is liable.

* Government Resolution No. 3646, dated 9th June 1900.

† Government Resolution No. 1473, dated 8th February 1907.

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B. RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN FRAMING WORKING PLANS—*continued.*

System of Management.

Past and present systems of management.
Special works of improvement undertaken.
Past Revenue and Expenditure.

Utilization of the Produce.

Marketable produce : quantities consumed in past years.
Lines of export.
Markets.
Mode of extraction and its cost.
Net value of each class of produce.

Miscellaneous Facts.

The Forest Staff.
Labour supply.

Part II.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT DISCUSSED AND PRESCRIBED.

Basis of Proposals.

Working circles how composed ; reasons for their formation.
Compartments ; justification of the sub-division adopted.
Analysis of the crop ; method of valuation employed.

*Method of Treatment.**

Object sought to be attained.
Method of treatment adopted.
The exploitable age.

*The Fellings.**

The general working scheme ; calculation of the possibility.
Period of which the fellings are prescribed.
Area to be felled annually or periodically ; order of their allotment.
Nature of and mode of executing the fellings ; forecast of condition of crop at their conclusion.
Tabular statement of the fellings to be made.

*Supplementary Regulations.**

Cleanings, thinnings, or other improvement fellings.
Grazing and other rights.
Sowings, plantings, or other works special to each circle.
Improvements common to whole area.

* NOTE.—Each working circle should be separately dealt with as regards the method of treatment, the fellings, and all supplementary provisions, except those that are common to the whole area, such as the construction of roads, etc., *vide* Inspector-General's Circular No. 6-W. P., dated 11th May 1896.

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B. RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN FRAMING WORKING PLANS—*continued.*

*Miscellaneous.**

Miscellaneous prescriptions.

Changes proposed in the Forest Staff.

Financial results of proposed working.

Appendices.

Maps.

Description of crop in each compartment; written or by stock-maps.

Valuation surveys; written record of results.

Rates of growth; record of observations made.

A concise summary (by working circles) of the prescriptions of the Plan.

Miscellaneous statements.

(ii) The year for which operations are prescribed (or estimates made) will, as for the annual plan of operations, be the forest year.

(iii) The accuracy or minuteness of the Working Plans will depend upon the demands which are made on the forests, the nature and value of the produce removed from them, and the other purposes which they are to fulfil.

(iv) Where the demand exceeds or even equals the possible outturn, Working Plans must be prepared with the greatest minuteness, and everything must be arranged so as to obtain the highest outturn which the forest is capable of returning under the most careful management. Where, on the other hand, the demand is as yet below the ordinary capability of the forest, a more rough and expeditious procedure may be followed.

(v) The officer who prepares a Working Plan will be held responsible for the accuracy of the statistical information it contains: provided that in cases where the conditions are such that the collection and record of such information can safely be entrusted to his subordinates, the names of such subordinates shall be mentioned in the Working Plans Report. The Working Plans Officer must, under any circumstances, make a personal inspection of all portions of the area dealt with, which it is proposed to exploit under the provisions of the plan, and satisfy himself that all information, however collected, in respect of such portions is accurate.†

Regeneration Fellings.

183. Fellings made with the view of replacing the existing crop of trees by a new crop. These are classified in accordance with the method of treatment as follows:—

List of terms to be used in describing fellings.

* [Note.—Information upon the following matters should also be furnished in order to indicate the actual cost of the Working Plan:—

(a) Establishment employed.

(b) Expenditure incurred under all heads.]

† The above is portion of Article 87 of the Bengal Forest Code.

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B. RULES TO BE FOLLOWED IN FRAMING WORKING PLANS—*continued*.

(1) *Regular Fellings*, whereby it is sought to produce, by natural means from self-sown seedlings, a new crop regular in its constitution. Such fellings may be "preparatory," "secondary," etc., or final, and all but the last may be either "close" or "open."

(2) *Selection Fellings*, which consist in the methodical removal of the exploitable trees in a forest, either singly or in groups, with a view to producing, by natural means from self-sown seedlings, a new crop irregular in its constitution.

(3) *Coppice Fellings*, of which the object is to produce a new crop composed of shoots and suckers from the stools and roots of the trees felled. Such fellings may either be "clean," in which case "simple coppice" is produced; or a certain number of trees may be reserved as "standards" over the coppice, in which case the resulting crop is called "coppice with standards."

(4) *Clean Fellings*, made with the view of re-stocking the area felled by planting or sowing it.*

Amelioration Fellings.

Fellings made with the view of improving the condition of the existing crop. These include:—

(5) *Improvement Fellings*, which consist in the cutting out of ill-grown or injured trees, or trees of inferior species, with a view to their being replaced by sound coppice or by seedlings of a better kind, or in order that the blanks so caused may be planted up.

(6) *Thinnings*, which consist in the removal, from an immature crop, of stems of either the principal or accessory species in order to give the crop of the future more room for unconfined growth.

Unclassed Fellings.

(7) *Unclassed Fellings* include the unmethodical removal of trees by right-holders or grantees, or by purchasers, under permits or trade licenses.†

184. The local circumstances of the Konkan make it necessary that the unit of working area should be comparatively small,

Size of coupes in the
Konkan.

and that the annual fellings should be numerous and widely distributed. The importance of decentralising

forest labour is obvious in a tract where the local demand for forest produce for domestic and agricultural purposes is exceptionally large, and where so large a proportion of the population depends mainly for its subsistence on the wages earned by felling, carrying and distributing such produce. Forest blocks as well as compartments must also be of small size, so that the open portions of

* Government of India Circular No. 25-F, dated 13th August 1889, *vide* Government Resolution No. 6887, dated 13th September 1889.

† Government Resolution No. 6887, dated 13th September 1889.

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forest available for grazing may be within convenient distance of the different forest villages. The success of the system now under trial for supplying the cultivators with loppings for ash manure from the annual coupes also clearly depends as much on the number and situation of the coupes as on the actual quantity of such material made available. Government recognizes the necessity of cutting compartments when due, and expects that the Revenue Officers will cordially co-operate in inducing the cultivators to utilise the raw material obtainable from the fellings to the fullest possible extent consistent with the due protection of the coupes. The conservation of the young growth in the coupes is a matter of serious importance, and the measures adopted to secure the object in view should be specially noted in the Forest Administration Reports.*

Procedure to be followed in laying out coupes on a frontier.

185. Coupes should be kept about 2 "gunthás" inside all frontier boundaries, to save the occurrence of boundary disputes.†

186. When a Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, enters a Collectorate to work there for a time, he should write to the Collector and inform him of his arrival and of the nature and extent of the work he is about to undertake within the Collector's jurisdiction.‡

Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, should inform the Collector of his arrival in a district.

C. Standing orders to be followed in carrying out the provision of Working Plans.

187. The rotation of coupes as fixed in a sanctioned Working Plan must be adhered to unless, for very special reasons, it is considered necessary to alter the fixed order, in which cases the previous orders of Government must be obtained.‡

The rotation of coupes should not be changed without Government sanction.

188. Previous notice should be given to forest villagers of proposals to close any particular area when being treated under the coupe system, so that they may have ample time to lay a complaint regarding any hardship, such as access to water, etc., which may arise by such a closure.‡

Previous notice should be given to forest villagers of proposed closure of a coupe.

189. When once a Working Plan has been sanctioned by Government it seems unnecessary that the Divisional Forest Officer should refer to the Collector for special sanction on each occasion before a coupe is exploited and closed in accordance with the fixed rotation. Closure should, however, not be inflicted for punitive purposes without the consent of the Collector, and as remarked by Government (read section 187, Standing Orders, Forests) any departure from the fixed rotation requires the sanction of Government.‡

Divisional Forest Officer need not apply for sanction to close coupes when felled in regular rotation.

* Government Resolution No. 3609, dated 25th April 1892.

† Government Resolution No. 5900, dated 11th July 1894.

‡ Government Resolution No. 9051, dated 22nd December 1903.